

# The Bloomfield Record.

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY FOR THE TOWNSHIP.)

S. M. HULIN, Editor and Proprietor.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1875.

ALL who are interested in having a live newspaper in this village are requested to send us by mail, or to the publishing office, local items of news, correspondence, etc., for publication.

No charge is made for publishing Marriages, Deaths, or Religious Notices. Single numbers of The Record can always be had at this Office, at the Post Office, and of the News-stands.

All kinds of PRINTING done at The Record Office.

## Annual Township Meeting.

The meeting called by the Township Committee to hear the report read and to pass upon appropriations for the next year is to be held next Monday evening, at the usual place and hour. The report is now being printed, at this office, and of course we shall not feel at liberty to publish it in advance by referring particularly to what it will contain. We may however make a few general statements respecting what has been done during the year, in order that citizens may have time, before the hour or two devoted to the meeting, to deliberate upon the most urgent needs of the village in regard to making the necessary appropriations.

The road money was last year restricted to \$1,000, that being the sum voted. The amount proved to be insufficient for the most economical needs, and the Road Committee, have to a small extent, exceeded their appropriation.

Of course nothing has been done under the 2d and 3d sections of the Street Improvement Law. The Committee of 1873, backed by an appropriation of \$10,000, made the map called for in the first section, and leaving over the following sections spent a considerable sum in grading streets. That their action in so doing was not approved by the tax-payers was clearly evident by the sarcastic vote last year of "Two Dollars and a half for road purposes," but which was reconsidered.

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who will reduce the expense of street-lighting by giving it to the lowest bidder. This seems to contemplate the use of oil instead of gas, and on that account does not strike us favorably. If we cannot afford to light with gas, how can the pipes and lamps have been provided at great expense, it does not appear to be good economy to throw them aside and adopt other fixtures. Besides, it should be remembered that while we might get a cheaper light, we would have an inferior one. But as it is economy which is urged, we will take the liberty to suggest a belief that the Gas Company should light the town for a year or two at one-half the present price it would pay them in the end. It would conciliate many discontented and perhaps prejudiced, tax-payers, and considerably reduce the burden of taxation so that the highly important matter of fixing street lines and grades, which has been interrupted, could be resumed.

## The Annexation Debate.

MR. EDITOR: I have read with great interest your report of the debate on Annexation in last week's Record and will add a few words on the subject had before your readers.

First. As to the statement made by Mr. Beach that the Town Committee had no control over Glenwood Avenue, because of its being under the jurisdiction of a commission. Also as to his second statement made in reply to the question asked by Mr. Peck.

The facts are, that the control of the commission in any street is ended as soon as the grading of such street is completed, and all control, both as to keeping it in repair and as to laying sidewalks is thereafter vested in the Town Committee. Now as Glenwood Avenue grading was finished about a year ago the entire control of that Avenue is vested in the Town Committee except that they have no power to change the grade or the width of the Avenue, as these are established by law. If there is any doubt in the minds of anybody as to the correctness of this statement a call on Mr. Hughes, the surveyor, will satisfy them.

Second. I would like to call Mr. Peck to order for the language used by him concerning the commission in using the term "Loud Pate."

We owe to their labors the only real, and permanent as well as the largest, improvement which has been made by any local authority since Mr. Peck has been in office. It is a matter of fact that the commission has been a means of prevention before death, and has made such fearful blunders in life, and disease had shattered the constitutions of a large number of the living; the policy of our rulers should rather be prophylactic than curative. As an evidence of the folly of delaying what is prudent in such matters, the city of London can be instance, which in 1847, had eight distinct commissions; they were all abolished the same year, and the M. C. of Sewers created, and within nine years, it was six times superseded, and six new, and different, commissions were successively appointed. As a matter of course these short lived commissions were unable to accomplish anything; the river streets and basements of the houses were in a frightful condition, and London was visited twice during this time with cholera, once in 1849, and again in 1854, with a loss of over 38,000 lives. Different members of the commissions were advocating their own individual plans, while the inhabitants were dying from their obduracy; Sir Joseph W. Bazalgette's plans were submitted and approved by Mr. Robt. Stephenson, and Sir Wm. Cubitt in 1864. Still from one cause or another, work was not begun until 1859. The present system of the Metropolitan Board of Works may not be uninteresting, and I will state that it consists of forty-five members. London is divided into thirty-nine districts; each district elect a local board, and then select from their own number, (according to the population of the district) one or more members to the Metropolitan Board of Works, which board are vested with extraordinary powers, and has control over the main sewers, the Thames embankment, new streets, and all metropolitan improvements, and make by-laws for the direction and control of the sub districts, while the latter manage the district drainage, paving, lighting, and other local matters. Thus each district has its representation, and a voice in all legislation of the M. B. of W. affecting the whole city as well as their own locality.

## Annexing Belleville.

Senator Taylor has introduced in the Legislature a supplement to Newark, annexing to the city all that part of Belleville township lying within the following boundaries: Beginning at Second River at the division line between the property now or formerly of the Belleville Printing Company and the property now or lately White Lead Works; thence in a straight line to the southeast corner of the property of the Newark Aqueduct Board; thence westerly along the line of that Board to the southwesterly corner of the property; thence northerly along the line of said Board and on the prolongation of their westerly line to the line of the township of Franklin; thence along that line to the line of Bergen county; thence southerly along the line of Bergen and Hudson counties to the center of Second River to the place of beginning. James Moore, Anthony Francisco, John Crisp, Daniel Dodd, Jerome B. Ward and Chas. T. Henry are named as commissioners to adjust all matters between the city and township.

## East Orange.

It affords us pleasure to notice the success of our nearest newspaper neighbor, The Gazette of East Orange, which comes to us this week in an enlarged form, and filled as usual with the local happenings of that enterprising town.

In regard to the recent burglary committed at the residence of a Mr. Fogg, while the family were absent at church, the Gazette says: "The Saturday before the burglary, Mr. Fogg went to the bank with his son to draw some money. While the son remained in the wagon, a rough looking man came up to him and asked him if that was Mr. Fogg, the builder, who had gone into the bank. The son told him it was, and the man walked off. On Tuesday at the Court House the son picked out the man who spoke to him from seven or eight others. The one he recognized as one of the alleged burglars. Some three weeks ago a man applied to Mr. Fogg for work, saying he was a painter. Mr. Fogg thinks one of the arrested parties was the man who desired work. There appears to be more of a deep-laid scheme to rob Mr. Fogg than was at first supposed, and it is a fortunate event that the burglars were arrested."

The regular neighborhood prayer meeting at West End will be held at the house of Mr. Macintosh, on Linden Avenue, Tuesday evening March 24.

## Drainage.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE RECORD:

Town Drainage and Sewerage is a comprehensive subject embracing so many questions that it is inexpedient to undertake to discuss it in full, in one paper.

The subject, to quote from Rawlinson, may be considered historically, politically and socially. The historical portion of the question need not be entered into further than to say that remains of what appear to have been drains are found in the long buried cities of Syria, and the sewers of ancient Rome partake of the same of the "Eternal City." Politically, the question of the best system of town sewerage and drainage is very urgent, and at no period has it been of greater importance than at the present time. It may be clearly shown that the progress of the not the permanence of civilization is dependent upon a correct appreciation of its merits, as the healthy existence of town population must ever be influenced by their sanitary condition. Misery, pauperism, vice and crime find a forcing bed in the unsewered parts of large cities, and amidst the foul air of undrained houses, the mind is not self evident on a cursory consideration, but facts and figures can be brought forward in aid of the assertion. Bristol, Eng., in former years was celebrated for its unclean and unhealthy condition, and the Dean of Westminster, in addressing the Lord of C. E. London, said "There is every reason for believing that even in the olden days, Bristol was deficient in drainage," and thought it was a delicate subject for abstract speculation, he could not help thinking that the absence of female beauty, which was so remarkable as to have induced the passing of a law in the time of Queen Elizabeth granting the freedom of the city to any man who married a Bristol woman, might in some degree have been caused by disease generated by the miasma arising from want of proper drainage. He had also remarked that in impure air and bad situations the human form was imperfectly developed, and there was an absence of beauty. Statistics within easy reach prove the fearful ratio of the death rate in undrained and miasmatic localities. "The might of a nation consists in the health and strength of the people." Therefore, the supremacy of a country is in a degree dependent upon its general sanitary condition.

Few persons in traversing the streets of a city think of the maze of miniature streets below them, and yet so necessary for their health and comfort, for sewerage is in reality a sanitary measure adopted for the preservation of health upon a large scale.

In this country, near large cities, the places which a few years since were but small towns, have attained considerable size, while the proper regard for the preservation of health has been neglected, and the human form is imperfectly developed, and there is an absence of beauty. Statistics within easy reach prove the fearful ratio of the death rate in undrained and miasmatic localities. "The might of a nation consists in the health and strength of the people." Therefore, the supremacy of a country is in a degree dependent upon its general sanitary condition.

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shall be a member of the Board, and whose duty it should be to have charge of and superintend all the various branches of his department, and be held responsible for a faithful performance of his duties.

Commissioners have always been considered as important personages, and in the early days of London, as reference to the manuscripts of the Westminster Commissions of nearly 200 years ago fully show; among others a proposed Sir Christopher Wren for improved drainage. In 1663 it was ordered that His Majesty, King Charles II. bear one half the expense of certain drainage work. His Majesty, George III. in 1768, was permitted, by an order of the Court of the Westminster Commission of Sewers, to alter the line of a sewer, provided it was at his own cost, and according to the directions of the Commissioners.

I am indebted for much of the above data to the courtesy of the late C. E. of London, their former president, Mr. Charles Hutton Gregory, and to Sir Joseph W. Bazalgette, the present Chief Engineer of the Metropolitan Board of Works. I have had much stress upon the drainage of the city of London, as it is considered the most extensive, now in prehistoric and complete system now in existence. And I propose, in a subsequent paper, to give you, if desirable, the details and a plan for a practical application of drainage and sewerage in its inception, and the discussion of the following three primary considerations: Their necessity, location, and construction as applicable to our own place.

## Popular Amusements.

Rev. J. L. Dunner, a Presbyterian clergyman of East Orange, recently preached to his congregation a sermon on "Amusements," in which the relations and duties of church members in respect to the popular social recreations of the day were fairly and fairly discussed that we are disposed to make a few extracts from the report of the sermon as given in the *East Orange Gazette*.

Mr. Dunner classified his subject under the heads of Festivities, Games and Artistic Exhibitions. In regard to the first named, embracing social gatherings public or private, while he made no general discrimination against them he exhorted his hearers, as church members, to abstain from all sinful form of festivity, and to observe the fundamental law of moderation in the use of any kind of social enjoyment. He held that a Christian rule was to use all things innocent in themselves without abusing them. In regard to *sin* "cut it down at the root." But as to innocent indulgence, "keep within bounds lest your indulgence become sin." The Christian should not attend gatherings of those who were enemies of the Lord, and a good common sense and quickened spiritual instinct would enable one to discriminate.

If the festivities, by its improper hours, to militate against the law of moderation and harm either the health or the labor habits which should possess the Christian mind, and if it should be a means of discouraging his and all by my example protest against the excess. Amusements are objectionable so far as they interfere with regular and orderly habits of life, and which instead of increased health and vigor, produce weariness and exhaustion.

On the subject of dancing, ground was taken that it was not in itself a sin; "Dancing is moving to the sound of music and is intrinsically no more evil than moving without the sound of music. There is nothing in the music, and the sound of the music, which is the music, which can make evil. The sweeping moral objections to it which have sometimes been urged from the pulpit, are unparliamentary insults to thousands of women, who are as pure as the angels of the world. There are doubtless some kinds of dancing which good taste and delicate moral feeling disapprove. But so long as high minded ladies and gentlemen find pleasure in the dance, no one shall persuade me that the offensive and indiscriminate charges which have been recklessly flung out against dancing have any truth in them. But these may all be false and yet there be very adequate grounds for discouraging him and all night societies. So leaving home at one or ten o'clock in the evening and dancing till daylight appears, it seems to me to be a violation of all the laws and principles which should deter the conduct of our pleasures. I think then that our premises would warrant the conclusion that dancing within common sense conditions among Christians, without excess in hours or dress, would form a perfectly appropriate part of a festive gathering.

In regard to Artistic Exhibitions, no exception was taken to the representation, theatrical or operatic, of any great or noble event in history, or of any ludicrous or comical event, real or imaginary, which illustrates character in a humorous yet seemingly way.

"If a company of Christian friends desire to meet together for private theatricals, and the piece selected is such as Christian judgment would approve, surely much good may be done and much benefited. Let me mention four items. 1. Every theatre is surrounded by brothels and liquor saloons. They flock around a theatre the moment one is built as their choice ground of success. Does this argue for a healthy moral atmosphere? 2. The profession of the stage is notoriously immoral. I am very far from thinking that there have not been, that there are not now, men and women on the stage of whom it would be an atrocious slander to whisper an injurious suspicion. But that is not the general character of actors and actresses. Now any amusement which involves grave moral danger to those who provide it, a good man will shrink from encouraging. 3. The plays enacted are generally those of the greatest immorality. Such plays have the greatest ruin. 4. The ballet, which is an

appearance of every theatre, is so disgustingly vicious that I will here only mention it. Here are four arguments enough to cause the withdrawal of Christian support. Now my young friends, I especially address you. Do not be led away by the plausible sophistry of ungodly companions. Let your intimate associates be lovers of Christ. Let your social companionship be among those who are not enemies of your Lord. Say to the world we intend to be happier than you, to possess enjoyments more true, more permanent, than you can possess. We have the infinite blessing of the Savior to be with us in all our pleasures, to impart to them all a heavenly character. If you will come to us by coming to Him, we will give you a hearty welcome.

## Local Items.

Mr. Israel Cox, of Watessing is favorable named as a candidate for Justice. He would doubtless make a good one.

Do not forget the Euclean Lecture by Rev. Mr. Ballantine, in Westminster church this (Friday) evening.

The contest for constables has been warm for a week or two, between three candidates, Geo. W. Perry, Moses Davis and Charles B. Hafl.

Oysters have been very scarce here as elsewhere during the exceedingly cold weather of the last month. The change of temperature has brought them into the markets again. Archdeacon has a plentiful supply for his customers at his restaurant.

The exhibitions given by the Sunday School of the M. E. Church on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings were extremely pleasant entertainments. The church was crowded on both occasions, and the exercises are said to have been superior in point of merit to any that have heretofore been given.

A serious calamity happened next door to this office, in the store of J. Jaeger, tailor, last Saturday evening. A chandelier of lighted lamps fell crashing to the floor, the oil taking fire. A boy who was in the store was considerably burned in trying to extinguish the fire. With the aid of others it was accomplished at length by smothering the flames with cloth and clothing. The building in which the accident took place had a narrow escape from burning up, and its destruction would have injured Jaeger's damage, we are sorry to say, was considerable.

## CARD.

TO THE VOTERS AND TAX PAYER OF THE TOWNSHIP OF BLOOMFIELD: The undersigned offers his name as a candidate for the Township collector and if elected will discharge the duties of the office for the sum of six hundred dollars.

Respectfully,  
CHAS. H. P. UNANGST.

## St. Nicholas.

One of the greatest pleasures which St. Nicholas brings to its readers, is certainly the monthly chapters of Miss Alcott's story. This time we catch a delightful glimpse of the "Eight Cents" at home and in the midst of the confusion and riot produced by the return of their sailor-uncle. Just as interesting, also, is the sight of Rose in her new fancy costume, and the peep with her into that curious room never before explored, where she makes a great discovery.

Almost all boys and girls like narratives of wars and battles, and they will find a story of this sort in the poem called "The War of the Rats and Mice," which is every whit as thrilling in its way as the deeds of any favorite hero from Richard Coeur-de-Lion to Jack the Giant-Killer. The illustrations by Stephens are admirable; one of them, a true "battle-piece," representing a tournament both exciting and novel.

As for the rest of the number, we have several excellent stories by Frank R. Stockton, Anale La Forge and others, sketches of travel and science with illustrations, an article by W. H. Rideing on the Naval Academy at Annapolis, a French story, two delightful poems by Lucy Larcom and Mary E. Bradley, and—beside other good things—the irrepressible Jack-in-the-Pulpit, whose fun and jokes are always full of wisdom.

## Advertisements.

### CORN STALKS.

### FOR FODDER.

For Sale by  
M. W. DODD.

### SIXTH

### Euclean Lecture Course.

At Westminster Presbyterian Church.

PROF. W. E. GRIFFITH. Feb. 5.

SUBJECT: "Inside Japan."

REV. ROBERT SLOSS. Feb. 17.

MISCELLANEOUS READINGS.

REV. H. W. HALLANTINE. Feb. 26.

CIVILIZATION IN INDIA.

Lectures begin at Eight O'clock.

Tickets for Course, \$1.00.

Single Tickets, 50 cts.

May be obtained at the Post Office and the Drug Store, and of members of the Euclean Society.

## Advertisements.

### BUTTER DOWN!

We are now selling the Finest State Butter at 40c per lb. Good Table do. at 35c.

Splendid Sugar Cured Hams at 16 cts. Shoulders, 12c.

Sugars we still sell below any other store.

Finest Oolong and Japan Teas, at 20 c.

BEST JAVA COFFEE, 12c.

MARACAIBO, 30c.

New French Prunes, Dried Apples, Peaches and Cherries.

Also, Canned Tomatoes, Corn and Peas, Peaches, Pears, Egg Plums, Strawberries, Lobster and Salmon, which we sell at very low figures.

Try and See for Yourself, at

### DANNBACHER'S

Butter and Flour Depot.

BLOOMFIELD AVENUE.

### ANNOUNCEMENT.

In order not to let stock accumulate, and to make room for an

### Elegant Spring Stock,

the Proprietor of the BLOOMFIELD PURSHE and EMPORIUM OF FASHION, opposite Hayes & Taylor's Hardware Store, will offer the balance of his stock of

CLOTHING, LADIES & GENTS FURNISHING GOODS, HATS, DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c., &c.,

At from

10 to 40 Per Cent. Less!

Remember! 10 to 40 per cent. less than Newark prices.

Call early, before the choicest goods are gone.

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And Emporium of Fashion,

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### MADISON BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

IN ALL KINDS OF

HARD AND SOFT COALS!

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MASON'S MATERIALS!

COMPRISE

HARD AND PALE BRICK

of our own manufacture, also

LATH,

CEMENT,

PLASTER

MARBLE DUST,

AND STONE STEPS

SILLS, &c., &c.

Sidewalks Flagged by Special Contract.

SEASONED WOOD, SAWED, BY THE CORD.

Also, KINDLING WOOD to families and stores by the barrel.

Bloomfield, N. J.

Office near railroad depot.

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### TAYLOR BROS. & CO.,

Are prepared to furnish all kinds of

### BUILDING MATERIALS,

At the lowest Market Prices.

Pine, Spruce and Hemlock Timber,

And Lumber of all Kinds.

A Large Stock of

MOULDINGS,

FENCE PICKETS,

POSTS,

RAILS, &c.,

On hand or worked to order.

Scroll Sawing and Wood Turning done to order.

### MASON'S MATERIALS,

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HEMLOCK TIMBER a Specialty at extremely low prices. CALL AND SEE.

A superior quality of

### VIRGINIA CARBONITE

To burn in open Grate. Try Some

TAYLOR BROS. & CO.,

Near D. L. & W. R. R. Depot,

Bloomfield.

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### HUMBOLDT

(MUTUAL)

### INSURANCE COMPANY.

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J. G. WILSON, Sec'y. J. C. LEWIS, Pres't.

J. A. HEDDER, Treas. E. W. MCCLAVE, Vice Pres't.

THE NEWARK SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

Cor. Broad and Mechanic Sts.

Deposits made on or before January First, 1875, draw interest from that date.

DANIEL DODD, Pres't.

WM. D. CARTER, Treas.

### ESSEX COUNTY MUTUAL

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CHARTERED IN 1843.

Office on Liberty street, a few doors east of Broad, Bloomfield.

This Company continues to insure Dwellings, Barns, Stores and other country property, on terms more favorable than any other Company. It has no city risks, and is therefore liable to no great disaster like the Chicago fire.

Z. R. DODD, President.